FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1844. [NO. 1408.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides.)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior
Stock of GROCERIES,
Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.
COOK & HODGES, Hay street.
May 21, 1844. 7tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, 31st May, (inst.) in the Town of Fayetteville.
E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*
May 17, 1844. 7tm

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE undersigned, the Trustees of the Hillsborough Academy, have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. JOHN A. BINGHAM and Mr. JAMES H. NORWOOD, who as joint Principals will succeed Mr. William J. Bingham, the present able head of the school, who retires from his chair at the expiration of this session.

These gentlemen have been brought up among us. And from their high moral character, their experience, and known qualifications, both as scholars and teachers, the Trustees believe they may cheerfully and heartily recommend the school to the undiminished confidence of the public.

The Trustees promise their cordial co-operation in maintaining and advancing the present reputation of the school, and the correct deportment and thorough instruction of the students.

The institution is designed to be strictly preparatory to the University, and we are permitted to refer to the President and Faculty with respect to the character and qualifications of the instructers.

The Fall session will commence on Thursday the 18th day of July next.

JAMES WEBB, THOMAS CLANCY,
FRED. NASH, EDM'D STRUDWICK,
CAD. JONES, Sr., JOHN W. NORWOOD,
JAS. PHILLIPS, JOHN C. KIRKLAND,
JOHN TAYLOR,
May 8, 1844. 7-14Ily

BRILLIANT
CAPITALS.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 20 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 8th of June, 1844.
SPLENDID PRIZES
$30,000, $10,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,420, $2,000, 75 Prizes of $1000, 84 of $500, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 25 wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	35 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 21 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 15th of June, 1844.
PRIZES.
$25,000, $10,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,200, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, &c. &c.
12 Drawn Nos. out of 66.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 22 wholes		$110 00
Ditto	ditto 22 halves	55 00
Ditto	ditto 22 quarters	27 50

$20,000
In Six Prizes of $10,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 22 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 22d of June, 1844.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
Six Prizes of $10,000, amounting to Sixty Thousand Dollars!
$3,500, 2,340, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 53 of 400, 200 of 200, &c.
75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 23 for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 29th of June, 1844.
GRAND SCHEME.
$30,000, $10,000, $5,690, 12 Prizes of $2,000, 30 ditto of $1,500, 50 ditto of $1,000, 50 of $500, 75 of $300, &c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
May 18, 1844. 7-tdpd

One Hundred Boxes of BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

SELECT
Classical and Mathematical
SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, having resigned the charge of the Hillsborough Academy, contemplates opening a SELECT SCHOOL, twelve miles south west of Hillsborough, and the same distance,—west nearly, —from Chapel Hill. His leading motive is *to educate his own sons in the country;* and his selection has been made with special reference to this object.

For details apply to him—post paid—at Hillsborough, till November next, when the school is to begin.
W. J. BINGHAM.
Hillsborough, May 8, 1844. 7-2am5m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, some short time since, lost or mislaid a parcel of Notes, &c. viz: One Note on Jno. C. Wicker for $14; two Notes on Jesse Spivy, one for $76, the other for $36; one Note on Arch'd McDougald for $14; one Note on Duncan Morison for $4 50; one Note on Colin McFadyen for $60, with some credits; two Notes on Hugh A. Cameron, one for $10, the other for $9; one Note on Alex. Buie for $10; one Receipt against William Berryman for a debt against John McIver for $36; one Note on Wm. Campbell for $2 50; one Judgment against Matthew Wicker's son Edward for $10. The dates of none of the above are recollected. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for said Notes, and the makers thereof from paying the same to any one but myself.
DONALD McDOUGALD.
Moore County, May 15, 1844. 7-3wpd

SANDS'
SARSAPARILLA,
For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published. From time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga., August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.
Yours, with great respect,
DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out.—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Sat Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world. Your friend,
J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.
May 16, 1844. 7tf

"THE HARE BELL, a Token of Friendship," edited by Rev. C. W. Everest; 37 cents.
"Sacerdotal Absolution," a Sermon, preached by the Rev. M. A. Curtis before the last Episcopal Convention of North Carolina; 10 cents.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW
CHEAP GOODS.
WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.
May 8, 1844. 6tf

FOR SALE.
75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 15, 1844. 6tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of Peleg Pearce, dec'd, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be granted.
MARY E. PEARCE, *Administratrix.*
Fayetteville, May 15, 1844. 6-3w

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
May 1, 1844.

THIS BANK has declared a Dividend of two (2) per cent. for the last four (4) months.

Its future Dividends will be made on the 1st of May and the 1st of Nov. in each year, to correspond with the alteration made by the Legislature in the periods of the annual meetings of the Stockholders.
THOS. H. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*
May 8, 1844. 6-3w

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE now in Store my **STOCK OF GOODS** for the Spring and Summer Trade, embracing nearly every article kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of Goods will please call and examine the Stock.
P. TAYLOR.
April 20, 1844. 3-3m

Received per Henrietta,
5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 17, 1844. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,
Which we will sell at the lowest market price.
PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 6, 1844. 3-tf

BRIGADE ORDER, No. 3.

HEAD QUARTERS,
4TH BRIGADE N. C. MILITIA,
Carthage, April 11, 1844.

THE Special Court Martial convened for the trial of Colonel Duncan McCormick, having acquitted the said Duncan McCormick of the charges preferred against him, the action of the Court is approved. The Court is hereby dissolved.

Lieutenant Colonel Shaw is hereby ordered to parade his Regiment on the 4th day of July next, at the usual parade ground, when and where Colonel McCormick will resume the command. Col. McCormick is hereby discharged of arrest.

By order of the Brigadier General, W. D. Dowd.
D. G. MAC RAE,
Acting Aid-de-Camp.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
33d Regiment N. C. Militia,
May 7, 1844.

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Brigadier General Dowd, Elijah Fuller will order the Captains of the several Companies composing this Regiment, to parade their Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and publish the usual notice thereof in the Newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville.
WILLIAM SHAW, *Lt. Col.*

HEAD QUARTERS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

ATTENTION! *Gentlemen Officers of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia:*

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Lt. Col. Wm. Shaw, you are hereby commanded to have your respective Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of Lt. Col. William Shaw.
ELIJAH FULLER, *Adjutant.*
Fayetteville, May 8, 1844. 6-14Jy

State of North Carolina,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Duplin Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1844.

Amos Brown *vs.* Dicey Brown.
Petition for Divorce.

IT is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer, newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday in September, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and be set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, William Farrior, Clerk of said Court at Office at Kenansville, the 4th Monday in March, 1844.
WILLIAM FARRIOR.
May 4, 1844. 6-3m

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.
JAS. OWEN.
May 8, 1844. 6-1m

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,
15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
January 6, 1844. 88tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.
For sale low by
STUART & McGARY.
April 2, 1844. 1 000tf

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The Baltimore American says: The last annual report of the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, is a valuable document. It covers 335 large octavo pages, closely printed, and should be in the hands of every farmer, mechanic and manufacturer in the country. There were granted in 1843 no less than 531 new patents, and 446 expired during the same time. The applications for patens during the same period numbered 819. The whole number of patents issued by the United States up to the commencement of the present year, was 13,523. The receipts of the patent office during 1843 were $35,315; the expenditures 24,750; the sum returned to persons making application, whose claims to patents were denied, 5,026. There were expended during the year, for the restoration of models, records and drawings destroyed by the burning of the old patent office, $4,586.

The report estimates the present population of the United States at 19,183,583; increase since 1840, 2,114,130 souls.

A mass of information relative to the recent improvements in agricultural processes, implements, machinery, &c., and in the useful arts generally, is embodied in this document, in a manner which commends the subjects treated of to the consideration of the reader in an especial manner. It abounds in agricultural statistics, and among these we notice an interesting statement of the duties levied on the agricultural products of the United States by the different nations of the civilized world. The agricultural products of our country for 1843, are estimated as follows:

Wheat, bushels	100,310,856
Corn, do.	494,618,306
Oats, do.	145,929,966
Rye, do.	24,280,271
Barley, do.	3,220,521
Buckwheat, do.	7,959,410
Potatoes, do.	105,756,133
Flax and Hemp, lbs.	161,007
Hay, tons	15,419,807
Tobacco, pounds	185,831,554
Cotton, do.	747,600,090
Rice, do.	98,879,145
Silk, do.	315,965
Sugar, do.	66,490,310
Wine, gallons	139,240

A full account is given of a process, hitherto a secret, by which butter may be kept for years, fresh and sweet, in any climate, which we subjoin:

It has been discovered that most kinds of wood contain considerable quantities of dyrohgneous acid, which decomposes salt in butter kept in such tubs. The linden, or bass wood, is the only one which it appears, by careful experiment, is free from it; others, it is stated, may be freed from it, and thus rendered suitable, by boiling three or tor hours, well pressed under water. Much importance has always been attached to the preparing of butter, so that it will keep on board of ships at sea and in warm climates. A simple process is now practiced, which is said to be effectual for this purpose; which is, to have good butter well churned, and worked and packed hard and tight in kegs of seasoned white oak, the head is then put in, leaving a small hole into which brine is poured to fill the vacant space; and of so much importance is it deemed, to prevent any bad taste, that the plugs for the hole must not be made of cedar or pine, but of cypress or bass wood, as otherwise it would be injured. After which, these kegs are placed in a hogshead well filled with brine of full solution, that will bear an egg, which is then headed up tight and close. The importance of this subject may be estimated from the fact that, as it appears, the standing contracts for butter in our navy, that will keep at sea, are at 26 cents per pound, and for cheese 20 cents per pound. It is now put up of good dairies in Orange county, and keeps perfectly.

The mode or process of making "Bommer's patent manure," which has been patented here, is described in the report.

Accounts are also given of many new and valuable plants, and improved varieties of grains, grasses, &c., which possess no ordinary interest for the farmer. Twelve thousand packages of seeds were distributed from the patent office during the last year, "and when we recollect," remarks the report, "that the improvement of ten per cent. by the selection of seeds would increase the value of the agricultural products of this country $30,000,000 annually, the attempt thus far made by this office must be deemed a good beginning for still more extended benefits."

Mr. Ellsworth makes m[en]tion of a [da]y kind of RICE which flouris[hes on th]e of the snows of t[he] Himal[ayas] and states that he has [seed,] which he hopes [for] distribution. The [rain-] ed both in this co[untry] land rice corn wil[l]

A very interesting [account] is given of a extraordinary grain ca[lled] multicole rye raised in the west of Franc[e], the prolific qualities of which almost exceed belief. A few bushels of it imported by Mr. E., have been distributed.

We annex a few extracts from the report respecting a few of the most important improvements and inventions of the present year:

In the operation of new furnaces recently erected in the patent office to warm it, a curious effect is produced by particular ventilation, and deserves remark. Ventilation is often obtained through the ceiling only; but, so far as respects rooms heated by hot air furnaces only, this method is an incorrect one. If the temperature of the different parts of the room is tested by a thermometer, it will be found that the upper part heats first; and if no outlet is given the draught of hot air ceases, the room being filled. Let an aperture be made at the top of the room, and the warm air instantly escapes; but if an opening is made near the floor, the cold air descends to fill the space. An experiment, proving this, was tried in drying clothes in a room without ventilation, heated by air furnaces; the clothes that were in the upper part of the room dried well, while those in the lower still continued moist. As soon, however, as an aperture was made for ventilation below, a draught was given to the furnace, the cold air expelled, and the clothes dried rapidly. The public will thus see how easily a serious difficulty in heating a room may be overcome.

Some facts have been collected respecting plank roads. By means of a preparation, by exhausting the air, and then infusing the sulphate of iron or other substances into the pores of wood for rail roads, it is said the wood has been rendered so hard that the iron wheel of the car leaves no trace after more than a year's use of the 'metalic' wood.

By a valuable machine, with ten yoke of oxen and five hands, a ditch of suitable depth for draining lands, (14 inches deep and 28 inches wide at the top,) ten miles may be excavated in one day, at an expense, by contract, of not more than three cents per rod.—A larger machine, with a greater number of oxen, will excavate a ditch three feet deep. The great importance of such an instrument on the prairies of the West will at once be seen and acknowledged.

The rapid improvement of the arts may help to account for the reduction of price as to many articles of manufacture, and especially in some that are usually ranked among the necessaries of life. Individuals now in Congress can recollect of having, 30 years since, purchased shirting at 62 1-2 cents per yard, who the last year have bought that which was equally good for 11 cents per yard, only.

Hosiery, too, is now made in this country with astonishing rapidity, by the aid of the power weaving loom, an American invention, and which has not yet been introduced into England. While there it is a full day's work to knit, by hand, two pair of drawers, a girl here (at $2 50 per week) will make, by the power loom, 20 pair in the same time. A piece 28 inches in width, and one inch long, can be knit in one minute.

The expense of manufacturing this article has thus been reduced to about one-tenth of the former method by hand looms. The importance of this improvement may be estimated from the fact that the quantity of hosiery used in the U. States is valued at $2,500,000; and the stockings, woven shirts and drawers made in this country at $560,000.

The little article of hooks and eyes is another illustration of the same progress of inventive industry. Thirty years ago the price was $3 50 the gross pairs; now the same quantity may be purchased from 15 to 20 cents. At one establishment in New Britain, Conn., 80,000 to 100,000 pairs per day are made and plated by a galvanic battery, or the cold silver process. The value of this article consumed in a year in this country is said to be $750,000.

Another article very essential to the husbandman, horse shoes, furnishes a similar proof of the bearing of the progress of inventions. An improved kind of horse shoes made at Troy, N. York, for some time past, is now sold at the price of only 5 cents per lb., ready prepared, to be used in shoeing the animal. At a factory recently erected, 50 tons of these are now turned out per day; and it is thought they can be made and sent to Europe at as good a profit as is derived from American clocks which have handsomely remunerated the exporter.

The quantity of Wheat, Oats and Indian Corn grown in the several States and Territories of the United States in 1843 is given in the annexed table:

State or Territory.	Wheat. *Bushels.*	Oats. *Bushels.*	In. Corn. *Bushels.*
Maine,	785,484	1,138,667	1,300,790
N. Hampshire,	534,782	1,470,673	330,925
Massachusetts,	190,726	1,568,361	2,347,451
Rhode Island,	3,376	190,303	578,720
Connecticut,	94,622	1,424,444	1,926,458
Vermont,	620,695	2,721,374	1,252,552
New York,	12,479,499	24,907,553	15,574,590
New Jersey,	971,727	3,286,438	5,805,221
Pennsylvania,	12,215,230	19,826,938	15,857,431
Delaware,	333,197	862,819	2,739,982
Maryland,	3,391,535	2,817,200	6,205,282
Virginia,	9,004,359	12,879,878	45,836,788
N. Carolina,	2,237,661	4,858,289	27,916,077
S. Carolina,	1,326,974	1,744,188	18,190,913
Georgia,	2,463,771	1,586,797	26,960,687
Alabama,	906,969	1,736,638	24,874,089
Mississippi,	429,384	983,228	9,386,399
Louisiana,		126,583	8,957,381
Tennessee,	6,317,254	9,224,053	67,838,477
Kentucky,	4,674,845	9,918,884	59,365,156
Ohio,	18,786,705	16,313,403	38,561,128
Indiana,	8,225,566	9,268,537	36,677,471
Illinois,	4,829,182	8,639,232	32,760,434
Missouri,	1,089,777	3,643,932	27,148,608
Arkansas,	2,986,705	344,717	8,551,204
Michigan,	5,296,271	3,210,716	3,592,582
Florida,	686	14,910	838,667
Wisconsin,	606,740	833,247	750,775
Iowa,	495,611	474,856	2,128,416
Dist. of Col.	11,583	13,862	47,837
	100,310,856	145,929,966	494,618,306

The following table shows the quantity of Rye, Tobacco and Potatoes produced in the several States and Territories in 1843:

State or Territory.	Rye. *Bushels.*	Tobacco. *Pounds.*	Potatoes. *Bushels.*
Maine,	159,672	78	10,253,531
N. Hampshire,	378,209	277	6,121,071
Massachusetts,	600,239	93,891	4,175,251
Rhode Island,	44,617	481	902,387
Connecticut,	934,234	601,282	2,822,295
Vermont,	278,709	742	8,209,571
New York,	3,677,222	1,052	26,553,612
New Jersey,	2,335,987	2,840	2,426,457
Pennsylvania,	9,429,637	441,944	9,161,406
Delaware,	42,486	381	257,911
Maryland,	779,836	20,775,702	908,330
Virginia,	1,249,329	41,918,040	3,132,243
N. Carolina,	243,218	14,548,785	4,517,863
S. Carolina,	56,848	50,254	4,918,405
Georgia,	75,578	130,201	2,408,623
Alabama,	68,442	218,177	1,749,057
Mississippi,	15,492	110,855	2,813,929
Louisiana,	2,193	111,057	1,311,700
Tennessee,	381,164	29,335,868	1,864,636
Kentucky,	2,106,469	52,322,543	1,216,469
Ohio,	824,440	5,991,296	6,462,268
Indiana,	199,755	2,899,844	2,858,746
Illinois	124,237	865,160	3,867,660
Missouri	71,709	14,700,089	1,213,941
Arkansas	9,465	216,508	534,260
Michigan,	64,195	3,187	4,465,371
Florida,	361	155,509	373,806
Wisconsin,	3,689	425	710,007
Iowa,	7,360	13,271	390,765
	5,479	61,715	52,435
	24,220,271	185,734,554	105,756,133

e grown in the United States last year, pounds of Cotton. Of this quantity 3,353,756 pounds; North Carolina South Carolina 55,219,697; Georgia 3; Alabama 112,020,112; Mississippi 162,- ouisiana 128,912,253; Maryland 7,677; 32,938,410; Kentucky 737,684 [Tenn]a

The improvements in the manufacture and making up of leather have also greatly reduced the price of another useful article, shoes.

By further inventions, to render leather water-proof, likewise, much has been done to protect the health and promote economy. Those who have not turned their attention to this subject may be surprised to learn that leather made water-proof, in the best manner, will last at least one-third longer than other kinds. Allowing, therefore, $3 per head for each person in the United States, the cost of this article in the whole country would be $50,000,000; one third of which saved would be over $16,000,000. Some of the preparations for rendering leather water-proof are much less expensive than others. A very simple composition of rosin, beeswax and tallow, simply applied warm, both to the soles and uppers, so that the leather is thoroughly saturated with the mixture, has been found to be very effectual for the purpose.

Melancholy occurrence.—A lad about sixteen years old, named George S. Crockett, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Shelton & Mallory, whilst bathing in the river off one of the upper wharves on Saturday afternoon, suddenly sank down where the water was ten or twelve feet deep, and was drowned. He could swim but a little, and it is supposed he suddenly lost his presence of mind. The body was recovered on Sunday. He was from New Haven, Conn., and bore a good character.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Joe Smith, John Tyler and Martin Van Buren, each holds a Convention of his followers at Baltimore on Monday, to nominate him for President. The first two will probably succeed without difficulty; but there are rumors abroad that Van's Convention will nominate somebody else! That isn't fair play. We insist that Van shall be nominated unanimously on the first ballot, so as to give a good look to the business.—If a man cannot be successful in a Convention got up expressly to nominate him, he must stand a dull chance with the unpacked suffrages of the American People.
N. Y. Tribune.

Death of George Goodwin.—George Goodwin, the oldest printer in the Union, died in the city of Hartford, Ct. on Monday last, in the 88th year of his age. He labored as a journeyman printer in the Hartford Courant office (of which paper he was proprietor for sixty years) a period of seventy-five years. He never travelled, and was scarcely ever out of his native State. He had been for some years in the enjoyment of a fortune, and yet worked at setting types and folding newspapers the same as when he was obliged to do so for a livelihood. He was neither parsimonious of time nor a lover of money. A remarkable man. The world cannot produce another of his kind.

The Belfast (Maine) Republican Journal (Loco) says, in reference to Van's letter on the Annexation of Texas, that it "*does not see how the position of Mr. Van Buren can be objected to by reasonable men on* EITHER *side of the question.*" We should consider it a good deal more acceptable to those who are on *both* sides.—*N. Y. Trib.*

Rough and Tumble.—The New Orleans Tropic tells the following story:

"A Frenchman, who knew very little of our language unfortunately got into a difficulty with a back countryman; and fight he must; and that, too, rough and tumble. But, before he went at it, he was very anxious to know what he should cry out, if he found himself whipped. After being informed that when he was satisfied, all he would have to do would be to cry out 'enough,' at it they went; but poor Monsieur, in his difficulties, forgot the word; and finding his eyes were likely to be removed from their sockets, he began to cry out, but instead of saying what he was told, he commenced bawling lustily, 'hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!!!' To his astonishment, the countryman kept pounding and gouging the harder, when Monsieur, finding there was no use in hallooing, turned and went to work in good earnest, so that it was not long before the countryman sung out, in a stentorian voice, 'enough!' 'Say that again,' said the Frenchman. 'Enough! enough!!' cried he again, when the Frenchman, in his turn, broke out, 'Begar, dat is the vera word I was try to say long time ago."

Ice.—It is stated on good authority that 55,000 tons of ice were shipped from Boston during last year for the warmer climates, Hindoston, China, and the East Indies. Cost to the shippers, $12,430; average receipts for sale, $3,575,000; difference $2,592,750; from which the freight is to be deducted, leaving a princely sum to go to the profit account.

A visiter was killed by one of the elephants belonging to Hopkins's menageric at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on the 2d instant. The man had forfeited the animal's good will by putting a piece of tobacco in his mouth, at which he became violent, and by one blow with his trunk laid the offender of his taste dead at his feet.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!

At a meeting of the Whigs of Moore, held at Carthage on Saturday the 11th inst., for the purpose of forming a *Clay Club*, on motion of W. D. Tyson, Esq., Donald Street, Esq. was called to the Chair, and C. C. McCrummen and James McGilvary were requested to act as Secretaries. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft a constitution for the government of a *Clay Club*, submitted, through A. R. Kelly, Esq., the following Constitution, and accompanying Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, in the estimation of the Whig citizens of Moore, a most important crisis is now approaching; and as it is not only the privilege but the duty of those who bear the name of Whigs, and advocate the great and redeeming tenets of that party, thoroughly to inform themselves as to all the doctrines which they desire to promulgate, and thoroughly to study and learn the life and character of that distinguished statesman, HENRY CLAY: Therefore, that every Whig may give a ready answer for the faith that is within him,—that he may be ever ready to defend the fair name and spotless character of his favorite statesman and distinguished leader from the foul aspersions of opposing leaders, editors, and designing demagogues—

Be it Resolved, That so many of the Whigs of Moore, as desire the formation of such an association, do constitute themselves into a body to be known by the name of "The Moore County Clay Club."

And be it further Resolved, That the objects of the formation of said Club shall be, an open, fair, and candid discussion of Whig principles,—the dissemination of sound Whig doctrines and documents, and a fair but firm and ardent advocacy of the high and paramount claims of HENRY CLAY to the next Presidency of these United States.

Be it further Resolved, That the *Moore County Clay Club*, for the better regulation of its action, and the proper conduct of its officers, do adopt the following Constitution, to-wit:

ARTICLE 1. This body shall be known by the name of the "*Moore County Clay Club*."

ART. 2. The Clay Club shall elect out of its members the following Officers, to-wit: A President, nine Vice Presidents, two Recording and one Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee of nine, known by the name of the Committee of Vigilance, for the purpose of disseminating useful information among the people.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at each and every regular or called meeting of the Club, if present; but any of the Vice Presidents that may be present at any regular or called meeting of the Club, shall take the Chair in the absence of the President.

ART. 4. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretaries to take a correct minute of all the transactions of the Club, and forward them for publication when requested so to do by the Club.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to correspond, in the name of the Club, with all persons with whom the *Club* may direct, and to report at the regular meetings of the Club the result of his correspondence.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all the funds of the Club, and disburse the same in accordance with the direction of the Committee of Vigilance.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Vigilance to procure and distribute, amongst the good citizens of the County of Moore, correct Whig documents, and individually to use all honorable means to disseminate the pure and genuine Whig doctrine among the people.

ART. 8. This Club shall continue in existence until the 4th of November next, and shall hold its regular meetings on the last Saturday afternoon in each and every month, in the Town of *Carthage*, or at such other place in the County of Moore as the President or Vice President presiding may designate.

ART. 9. The presiding officer of the Club, whether President or Vice President, shall have power and authority to compel each member to observe order and decorum, in like manner as presiding officers in all legislative bodies, according to parliamentary usages and rules.

The Constitution having been adopted, was presented to the Whigs present, who all affixed their names to it without exception.

The following Officers were then selected:—

DR. S. C. BRUCE, President.

Hugh C. McLean,
Duncan Murchison, Esq.
Col. Wm. Hancock,
Duncan Graham,
Patrick Ray,
Col. Wm. Jackson,
Cornelius Dunlap, Esq.,
Rev. J. T. Petty,
James Dunlap, Sen., } Vice Presidents.

Charles C. McCrummen,
W. M. McBryde, } Recording Secretaries.

James McGilvary, Corresponding Secretary.
Donald McCrummen, Esq., Treasurer.

John B. Kelly, Esq.,
Gen. W. D. Dowd,
Dr. Charles Chalmers,
J. J. Rives,
M. C. Gardner,
Malcom Shaw,
Bailey Williamson, Esq.,
Wm. D. Tyson, Esq.,
Alex'r Ray, Esq., } Committee of Vigilance.

On motion of Dr. C. Chalmers, the Club adjourned to meet in Carthage on Saturday the 25th inst.

D. STREET, *Chairman.*

JAMES MCGILVARY, }
C. C. MCCRUMMEN, } *Secretaries.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Whig meeting in Columbus County, on the 15th May, 1844, Col. Josiah Maultsby was called to the Chair, and Col. William M. Baldwin appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being briefly stated by the Chairman, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting do heartily respond to the nomination of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky as President of these United States, and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN of New Jersey as Vice President; and that we will use all fair and honorable means to ensure their election.

Resolved, That we do heartily concur in the nomination of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM of Orange, as the Whig Candidate for Governor; and that his exalted patriotism, his talents, and purity of character, entitle him to the support of his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That we do appoint the following D[elegates] to meet at David Taylor's, in [Bla]dy, to meet the Delegates from the c[ounties] and Brunswick, to nominate a suit[able] represent the Whig party in this S[enate]: William M. Baldwin, Alfred Smith[wick], D. D. Campbell, Jas. High, John B[laden], James Blackman, James Garrell, H[ugh] Smith, John Harrison, Haynes Lem[on].

Resolved, That we respectfully r[equest] counties of Sampson, Onslow, New H[anover], wick, Bladen, Robeson, and Richmo[nd] ther with this County, form the 5th [Dis]trict, to appoint Delegates to meet at [Fay]Bladen county, to select a suitable [man] placed upon the Whig Electoral Tick[et].

Josiah Maultsby, William M. Bald[win], Richardson, John G. Bellamy, Hardy [Bry]an Coleman, and Moore Leanon, w[ere] Delegates to represent this County in [the]

JOSIAH MAULT[SBY], Chairman.
WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pursuant to public notice, the Delega[tes] from the Counties of Bladen, Brunswick [and] bas, met at Mr. David Taylor's, in Bl[aden] the 17th inst., to nominate a candidate [for] this District in the Senate of the ensuin[g] the Legislature.

The meeting was called to order by [the] ment of Maj. J. Powell as Chairman, [and] Thos. W. Dunham and W. S. Andres as

Upon motion, Col. WM. M. BALDW[IN] lumbus, was unanimously nominated as date of the Whig party, and the best exer[tions] Whigs of the District pledged to his supp[ort].

A committee of three, consisting of Mc[ssrs.] Campbell, and Andres, was appointed to convey to Mr. Baldwin the notice of his nomination.

The proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be printed in the Wilmington Chronicle, and the Fayetteville Observer will please copy.

The thanks of the meeting were returned to the Chairman and Secretaries, whereupon it then adjourned.

JOSIAH POWELL, *Ch'n.*

THOS. W. DUNHAM, }
WM. S. ANDRES, } *Sec's.*

From the National Intelligencer.

EX-SPEAKER WHITE.

"The Kentucky "Commonwealth" has thought it proper to vindicate the reputation of the Hon. John White, of Kentucky, as a person of the most gentlemanly and amiable character. No such vindication can be necessary where Mr. White is known and appreciated as he deserves to be; but, as the false gloss attempted to be given by his political adversaries to a recent occurrence in the House of Representatives may possibly have some effect where he is *not* known, we think it due to Mr. White to transfer the following remarks to our columns, with the expression of our entire concurrence, both in the spirit and the letter of those which refer to Mr. White's personal character and qualities:

FROM THE KENTUCKY COMMONWEALTH.

John White.—The Loco press are endeavoring to transform this gentleman into a bully. We know John White intimately, and we can most conscientiously declare that in the characteristics of a well-bred gentleman—in politeness, suavity, forbearance, prudence, good feeling, and genuine amiability, all the qualities that make up the character we both respect and love, he is unsurpassed by any mortal man. He is peculiarly distinguished in Kentucky for coolness of temper and respectfulness of bearing. But, like every true Kentuckian, he would be as prompt to resent affront as slow to offer it. We certainly regret, as he has himself publicly regretted, the late occurrence in Congress. But what could the meekest man on earth do, when struck in the face, but return the blow? Had he not repelled his assailant, while, as a Christian we should have applauded his meek forbearance, there is not a woman in the land who would not have whipped him with her garters.

In eleven sessions of service, through the most exciting periods, Mr. White, though a most decided and firm man, has never had before the slightest collision with any one; but has made himself a great personal favorite with all *gentlemen* of both parties. The miserable vipers of Kentucky cannot blur *his* name."

And Still they Come.—A friend has handed us a list of 27 names in this county, of men who have of late years voted with the Locofocos, but who will vote for Clay in November. We know of several, not on the list, who will "go and do likewise."

Washington N. C. Whig.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

I noticed, a few days since, some remarks in the Plebeian, alluding to Theodore Frelinghuysen as an "*old Federalist*," and "*opposed to the war.*" Mr. F. was quite a young man at the commencement of the War, and could not have been a very *old* Federalist. What his opinions were in relation to the expediency of the war, I know not; but this I *do know*, that the same patriotic devotion to his country that led his father to shed his blood in her defence at Trenton and Monmouth animated the son, and induced him to raise, at great personal sacrifice and expense, a volunteer corps of Riflemen, composed chiefly of the heads of the most respectable families in Newark, who appointed him their first Captain. They equipped themselves at their own expense, passed resolutions tendering their services to the Governor of New-Jersey, and expressed their readiness to go at a moment's warning wherever he might direct. Capt. Frelinghuysen commanded them during the whole war, and although not called to fight their country's battles, they were thoroughly drilled, disciplined and prepared for any emergency. On one occasion, when an invasion was threatened, he called together his company and volunteered to go and repel it; but subsequent events rendered it unnecessary. At another time, when the City of New-York was supposed to be in danger from its defenceless situation, Theodore Frelinghuysen was among the most active in inducing the citizens of Newark to come to its aid, and, with upwards of 900 able bodied men, with their spades and pickaxes, rendered most efficient service in throwing up the entrenchments on Brooklyn Hights and South Brooklyn.

These facts are communicated by one who has long known them, and can vouch for their

TRUTH.

FOREIGN.

The steam ship Britannia, at Boston, furnishes English papers to the 4th instant.—They are remarkably barren of news.

There had been no change in the price of Cotton during the two weeks, since the previous dates. Sales of one week, 24,080 bales, and of the other 29,670 bales. The quantity taken for consumption this year is 64,200 bales less than to same date last year. Price of Uplands 4¼d. to 6¼d. (8 to 11½ cents.)

Mr. O'Connell had not yet received his sentence, nor had the new trial been granted as yet.

The East India Company, by a unanimous vote, had recalled Lord Ellenborough, the Governor General of India. [illegible] duced great excit[ement] [illegible] to the mad [illegible] or Paul, of [illegible] ope about [illegible] irty thou[sand] [illegible] cy of the [illegible] g, in the [illegible] ostile at[titude] [illegible] ed as in[dicative] [illegible] e, where [illegible] a Fe, the [illegible] rmijo is [illegible] son if he [illegible] ure sud[denly] [illegible] pen, [illegible] This is [illegible] arty to [illegible] o do, I [illegible] to wash [illegible] a spe[culation] [illegible] if not [illegible] on re[ceipt] [illegible] an abundant reso[urce] [illegible] Norte boundary only [illegible] ed east to the Secreta[ry] [illegible] proper time, I shall [illegible] the resolution: [illegible] the Independent bank [illegible] Union, by [illegible] purchasing as the [illegible] of the Mexican [illegible] Chihuahua, Coahuila, [illegible] of direct aggres[sion] [illegible] openness of which the [illegible] responsible."

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE TEXAS TREATY.

The Globe of last evening contains six columns of the speech delivered by Mr. Benton in the Executive Session of the Senate on the Texas Treaty. Mr. Benton had, it seems, on the 13th inst. submitted three resolutions, and his speech was intended to enforce their passage by the Senate. These resolutions are in these words:

"*Resolved*, That the ratification of the treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States would be an adoption of the Texian war with Mexico by the United States, and would devolve its conduct and conclusion upon the said United States.

"*Resolved*, That the treaty-making power does not extend to the power of making war, and that the President and Senate have no right to make war, either by declaration or adoption.

"*Resolved*, That the country dismembered from the United States by the treaty of 1819 with Spain, comprehending Texas and a large territory between the Red river and the Arkansas, and being geographically appurtenant to the United States, and essential to their political, commercial and social system, OUGHT TO BE re-united to the American Union as soon as it can be done with the consent of a majority to the people of the United States and of Texas, and when Mexico shall either consent to the same, or acknowledge the independence of Texas, or cease to prosecute the war against her (the armistice having expired) on a scale commensurate to the conquest of the country."

Mr. Benton in the opening part of his speech enters into an elaborate examination of the boundaries of Texas as now constituted, and the province of Texas as it existed in 1819, when it was claimed as a part of the Louisiana purchase. He establishes conclusively,—what Mr. Kennedy in his letter published in the Patriot, first called attention to,—that the country proposed by the Tyler Treaty to be admitted into the Union, is perhaps five times as large as the Texas which was in view when the treaty of 1819 was made. The pretence, then, as Mr. Benton contends, that this Tyler treaty proposes no more than a "*re-annexation of Texas*," is a fraud in words. It is no re-annexation," for it is not pretended even by those who use that word, that the *province* of Texas in 1819 extended farther than the boundaries included between the Sabine and the Rio del Norte, and the Gulf of Mexico and the Red river—whilst the boundaries of what is called the *Republic* of Texas, as defined in this Tyler treaty, includes the whole extent of the Rio del Norte,—some two thousand miles long and some hundreds broad,—and embraces one half of the department of New Mexico with its Capital!

The Tyler treaty then proposes to seize two thousand miles of a neighbor's dominion, with whom we have treaties of peace and friendship and commerce—a territory where no Texan force has ever penetrated—as is proved by the disastrous expedition to Mier and Santa Fe—without being killed or taken to the last man!

The researches of Mr. Benton throw indeed a flood of light on this subject. Having shown by the map of "*The Republic of Texas*," which Mr. Tyler submitted to the Senate, that it claims a boundary "*Beginning at the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal stream of said river to its source; thence due north to the 42d degree of north latitude; thence along the boundary line, as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain, to the beginning*,"—Mr. Benton goes on to prove, that this boundary includes towns and villages and custom-houses, all now in the peaceful possession of Mexico. He says:

First: There is the department, formerly the province of New Mexico, lying on both sides of the river from its head spring to near the Paso del Norte—that is to say, half way down the river. This department is studded with towns and villages—is populated—well cultivated—and covered with flocks and herds. On its left bank, (for I only speak of the part which we propose to re-annex,) is, first, the frontier village Taos, 3000 souls, and where the custom-house is kept at which the Missouri caravans enter their goods. Then comes Santa Fe, the capital, 4000 souls—then Albuquerque, 6,000 souls—then some scores of other towns and villages—all more or less populated and surrounded by flocks and fields. Then come the departments of Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, without settlements on the left bank of the river, but occupying the right bank, and commanding the left. All this—being parts of four Mexican departments—now under Mexican governors and governments—is permanently reannexed to this Union, if this treaty is ratified, and is actually reannexed from the moment of the signature of the treaty, according to the President's last message, to remain so until the acquisition is rejected by rejecting the treaty.

The fact, to which Mr. Benton here calls attention, that Mr. Tyler declares in his message to the Senate, that Texas is *now* actually in the Union, and will remain so until the treaty is rejected! is one of the most extraordinary assumptions ever made. Really our acting President would seem to be more a subject for a Committee on insanity than even for one of impeachment.

Having enforced his views, Mr. Benton proceeds to say:

The President, in his special message of Wednesday last, informs us that we have acquired a title to the ceded territories by his signature to the treaty, wanting only the action of the Senate to perfect it; and that, in the mean time, he will protect it from invasion, and for that purpose has detached all the disposable portions of the army and navy to the scene of action. This is [illegible]

In the manufacturing dist[ricts] trade was more [illegible] the cotton business.

whole extent, and assumed four positions in relation to it; namely:

1. That the ratification of the treaty would be, of itself, war between the United States and Mexico.

2. That it would be unjust war.

3. That it would be war unconstitutionally made.

4. That it would be war upon a weak and groundless pretext.

These propositions are all conclusively established.

We have referred thus at length to Mr. Benton's speech, because it presents, as we think, most conclusive and unanswerable arguments against Mr. Tyler's Treaty, and leaves Mr. Tyler without even a pretence for having dared to conclude it.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

GEN. JACKSON AND ANNEXATION.

Gen. Jackson has published another letter in favor of the annexation of Texas. It appears in the Nashville Union, and is dated on the 13th inst. He says that the letter is drawn from him, by "the recent letters of Mr. Van Buren and other prominent citizens." He contends that the circumstances of the case are so altered from what they were when he was President and also during Mr. Van Buren's Administration, as "to authorize a corresponding change in the discretion with which our Government may act upon it."

This "alteration" in the position of Texas, is stated to be the inability of Texas to sustain herself without foreign alliances of a character "highly injurious and probably hostile to this country."

The old General is not very specific in stating what these alliances may be, nor is he very particular in stating how they may be "hostile to this country," because he does not "deem it necessary to be more explicit," upon the subject.

The writer of the letter, intended to impress all readers of it with the belief that General Jackson, since retiring to the Hermitage, has been closely engaged in the study of constitutional law, and an observer of all things that are going on in the world—that, in fine, he is now prepared to become the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the historian of the times. The letter is therefore made to conclude with the two subjoined paragraphs—one to lay down the law upon the subject, so that in three lines it is settled that Texas may be admitted into the Union by treaty, or by a simple resolution passed by both Houses of Congress and approved by the President. The second paragraph is to notify the world, and Mr. Van Buren especially, that Gen. Jackson has examined this matter in all its lights and that Mr. Van Buren has not—and that at the same time, Mr. Van Buren is so strong a patriot and is so warmly regarded by General Jackson, that he must be nominated as the Loco-Foco candidate for President:

"As to the form of annexation, I do not think it material whether it be by treaty or upon the application of Texas by an act or joint resolution of Congress.

"I cannot close these remarks without saying that my regard for Mr. Van Buren is so great and my confidence in his love of country is strengthened by so long and intimate an acquaintance, that no difference on this subject can change my opinion of his character. He has evidently prepared his letter from a knowledge only of the circumstances bearing on the subject as they existed at the close of his Administration, without a view of the disclosures since made, and which manifest the probability of a dangerous interference with the affairs of Texas by a foreign power."

Texas.—In the resolutions of a very large annexation meeting, in Charleston, (S. C.) the following appears:

Resolved, That the people of Texas are a kindred people, emigrated mostly from the United States, who have carried with them our principles of civil and religious liberty, social habits, and industrial pursuits.

We always heard that many of those who emigrated to Texas from this country, took with them many things that belonged to the people of the United States, but we never before saw any part of the schedule; it could, we imagine, be very much increased.

United States Gazette.

A SPECIMEN OF CALHOUNISM.

The late Calhoun meeting in New Orleans, adopted, among other resolutions, the two following:

"*Resolved*, That it is peculiarly the duty of the now State of Louisiana to vindicate the rights of the inhabitants of said territory, between the Sabine and Rio del Norte, to incorporation into the Federal Union.

"*Resolved*, That the inhabitants of Texas having repeatedly manifested great anxiety for the incorporation of their republic into the Federal Union—it will become the duty of the State of Louisiana in the event of the rejection of the treaty of annexation, to take immediate steps for the formation of a compact with the republic of Texas, subject to the constitutional action of the Congress of the U. States, the object of which will be to extend the boundary of Louisiana to her ancient limits."

The tenth section of the Constitution of the United States reads thus:

"*NO STATE SHALL ENTER INTO ANY TREATY, ALLIANCE, OR CONFEDERATION,*" &c.

Yet a meeting composed of a portion of that party, which professes to be the peculiar guardian of the Constitution, boldly recommends a violation of that instrument, in one of its fundamental principles!!! It is unconstitutional to lay a duty of more than twenty *per cent.* notwithstanding power over the subject is expressly given to Congress, and yet this plain and palpable violation, of an express provision of the same instrument, is perfectly legitimate!!!

The best excuse which can possibly be made for this meeting, and for the person who offered these resolutions, is that they were not aware of the fatal blow they were aiming at the Constitution! We are unwilling to believe that any man, far less any considerable body of men, would attempt the subversion of our Government, by the destruction of that instrument which lies at its foundation, in a manner so open; for we accord a proper degree of patriotism to all, until the contrary shall be proved. But should not this circumstance be a warning, to all heated partizans, of the dangers they are incurring, by the rashness and precipitation with which they are embarking in this enterprise against Mexico?

Richmond Whig.

Some wag says, that Texas is "the land of the free and the home of the knave."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

District Convention.

A Convention will be held at Carthage, on Tuesday the 23d of July, being County Court week in Moore, for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate for Elector for this District, composed of the counties of Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Montgomery, Randolph and Stanly. It is hoped that all the counties will be represented.

☞ The Whigs of Cumberland are requested to meet with the Clay Club, at its next regular meeting in the Town Hall, on Monday Evening next, the 3d June, to appoint Delegates.

THE CANVASS.—On Saturday last a large number of the people of this County and Town, with some from adjoining Counties, assembled under our Town Hall, to witness the first trial of strength between the rival Candidates for Governor of North Carolina, WM. A. GRAHAM and MICHAEL HOKE. It was a pleasant spectacle. Two gentlemen, who have been *long* intimate personal friends, divided *only* upon political questions; each the idol of his party, and each possessed of the *entire* respect and good will of his opponent's party, met,—not to abuse each other; not to *make* personal assaults on each other; not to villify each other's party;—but calmly, dispassionately, fairly, and frankly, to discuss National and State Politics; to lay before the people the advantages and disadvantages of particular measures of policy. We say fairly and frankly, for it gives us unfeigned pleasure to state, that Mr. Hoke's speech is the *only one* we recollect to have heard from a member of his party, for years past, in which there was no attempt at misrepresentation, but in which feelings and opinions in utter discordance with those generally avowed by the Locofoco party, were frankly proclaimed. We have not the heart to call Mr. Hoke a *Locofoco*. He is not one. It is *true* that he is the nominee of that party, but he is not like the most of its leaders. But perhaps it is not fair in us to praise him, lest he should lose *caste* with his party. We could not say less, in view of the gentlemanly and pleasant character of the whole discussion, *on both sides*.

We will proceed to give our readers, briefly, some idea of the principal points discussed.

Mr. HOKE opened the debate, with a reference to the position in which he stood before the people. He paid a handsome compliment to Mr. Graham, whom he knew well, and against whom he had no word to say beyond the principles he advocated. He then entered on a review of the election of 1840, "its coonery, spoonery, singing," &c. Spoke of the crowds who had flocked to Washington at the Inauguration, whom he appeared to look upon as all applicants for office, like hungry hounds following where the *Fox* was skinned, and scrambling over the smallest crumb that fell. Referred to the Whig promises of good times, and proceeded to inquire whether they had profited the country in any particular.

And first as to the Bankrupt Law. How many had profited by that law? It was good for Clerks and Officers, but no benefit to creditors. He cited a case in which he had been professionally employed, where a man was confined in jail as security for another who had taken the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. [We imagine that if the whole story was told there might appear another side to it. Why was a man imprisoned when there is a law exempting *honest* debtors from imprisonment? Or why did not the security himself take the benefit of the Bankrupt Law? Lawyers, like Mr. Hoke, find it very easy to make out a case for a client.]

He next spoke of the Public Land Distribution, which he said had been a great question in Western North Carolina. The people had tried the Whigs, given them power, and now, asked Mr. Hoke, where's the money? He read portions of the Land Bill. Complained of the 10 per cent. allowed to the nine new States on the sales within their borders, and of the 500,000 acres of land allowed to each State that had not already received that amount, for Internal Improvements. Complained too, that when the distribution ceased, in consequence of the provision that it should cease when the Tariff was raised above 20 per cent., that that part of the act relating to the 500,000 acres did not cease also. Read a statement from the Department, showing that of the 9 new States entitled to the 500,000 acres, some had received the whole, and others a large part, before the act was passed. [This document seemed to us only to show the necessity for the continuance of the law, that all might be treated alike; and especially when it is well known that this gift for Internal Improvements is not for the States' benefit, but for the increased value they give to the government lands in those States.] But Mr. Hoke argued, that to repeal a part, and leave the rest in existence, was inconsistent with the Whig promises to their own friends.

He next passed to the Tariff, and dwelt long on it. He seemed to think that very few had read it, and that most men waited for the papers to come out and give them their cue, which they followed right or wrong. He was afraid both parties were alike in this respect. [Speak for your own party, Mr. Hoke!] He had investigated it with care, and would explain it. Nobody that he had heard of was for direct taxation. [Then he has not heard of some of his prominent party friends in South Carolina.] He denied utterly the power of Congress to lay duties for any other purpose than revenue; admitted that they could impose more on one article than on another, but only for revenue. It was in the teeth of the constitution to lay duties to exclude revenue, or protective or prohibitory duties. Complained of the minimum system; and dwelt long on the protective duties on manufactures of Woollen, Cotton, Hemp, Silk and Iron. Contrasted the duty of only 15 per cent. on Thread Laces, which the rich use, with the duties on coarser articles of 20 or 30 per cent. Complained of the falling off of imports in the first nine months after the Tariff went into operation; as showing that duties were too high. He was not opposed to Manufactures; but thought a duty of 30 per cent. with discrimination for revenue, sufficient. Denied that putting on duties made goods cheaper. It might be so in a solitary article, where the merchants, shrewd fellows, import largely before a Tariff passes, and then the price falls before they can work off their stocks. [He did not appear to observe that he was here answering his own argument about the falling off of imports after the Tariff passed.]

He then passed to the Bank bill, which he said the Whigs ought to thank Capt. Tyler for vetoing, as it would not have bettered things, and it gave them an excuse. He stated its proposed capital at 50 millions, appealing to Mr. Graham if it were not so. Mr. G. told him no; that the capital was 20 millions, with liberty to Congress to increase to 50 if it thought proper. He argued, that the Bank would not have afforded relief, because it was not the debtor who would have taken stock, but the capitalist, who would have been obliged to collect in his money to pay his subscription, and so the Constables would have had enough to do.

He was opposed to all the new issues, as he called them, of the Whigs—Tariff of Protection, U. States Bank, Distribution, and restriction of the Veto. He had voted for Distribution once, at the heel of the session, but he went home, examined the subject, and changed his mind, and he was now against it. [More of this hereafter.] He did not think it a fair argument that the lands were a Trust; but waived the legal question, and put it on policy. He denied the policy of distributing this fund, and taxing the people to supply its place. He would prefer to have the money in the Treasury and take the duty off of Sugar.

He was opposed to the Bank in all forms. He again waived the Constitutional question, as he would come before the people on unequal terms with his distinguished competitor on that point; but yet he would venture on the argument with him it belong a Court of Justice. His ground was that it was totally inexpedient. Money is power, and he would not give a straw for the liberties of the country if the whole money power were thus consolidated. He would detest himself if he could condescend to such humbuggery as to complain of a man having money. But money is power; and the debtor is slave to the creditor, [a position which we utterly deny. If it were true, 99 out of every 100 of the people of this country would be slaves—voluntarily slaves; and without every other man would be a slave and the owner of such slaves himself. Away with the insulting idea.] He admitted the usefulness of a Bank in disbursing public funds and regulating State Banks.—He admitted that it may and can do much good; but he said, that *you should give no power that* MAY *to* MISCHIEF! It is not sufficient that it may do much good, but *it must be demonstrated that it can do no* HARM! Admitted the convenience of bills that would pass from one end of the country to the other; but a silk purse would hold the gold to do that. He had tried it and knew. He was for separation from all Banks. Tyler had disbursed the public funds without loss. He asked where the interest went that the Bank received on its loans of the public money? It was divided among the stockholders. But would you give your County Trustee the interest on your County Funds? No, said Mr. Hoke; that here he made a great mistake, for the County Trustee, by performing the very same duty of receiving and disbursing the public funds, except that he has no expense in sending it all over the country, nor no risk in making a bad debt by loaning it out, actually gets his 5 per cent. on all that comes into his hands, even if he only keeps it a day.]

Where, said Mr. Hoke, *will you find better currency than our North Carolina Bank Notes?* You can take a $3 bill and buy a trinket on Pennsylvania Avenue, and get specie in change. *I have known no cases*, said he, *of oppression by the Banks in North Carolina, because they are managed by men of character. They have been managed well.*

He next opposed any restriction of the Veto. Some of Mr. Clay as a distinguished man of very decided ability, whom he had no idea of abusing. [Here Mr. Hoke introduced an anecdote of a Dutchman, who did several others in the course of his speech, which we will not do him the unkindness to report; for we understand he introduces the [illegible] in all his speeches, and it we forestalled him, his anecdotes, which are only passable when fresh, would become too stale for use. But to return to the speech.] Mr. Hoke did not know, he said, whom he was for for President, any more than the Whigs knew three weeks ago whom they were for for Vice Pr[esident]. Next week he would tell, for he was for any good Democrat who would carry out the principles he had advocated, and he had no doubt the Convention would nominate such one.

The annexation of Texas was a great National question, above all others, in which every section was interested, but especially the South; with whom it was a case of life and death. He therefore did not agree with either Clay or Van Buren. How will he defend our Southern border? he asked. He discussed the supposed designs of Great Britain; denied the existence of any decided war for the recovery of Texas, and the force of any Treaty obligations to Mexico, which he believed was only asserted by politicians to evade the question. He might offend some good Van Buren Democrat by this; but he could not help it; he must say what he thought.

In conclusion he complained of every thing being swallowed up by National politics; by which we lost sight of North Carolina, and are swept along in the general crowd—and lost in it. He closed a 2½ hours speech, (devoted entirely to National politics,) by thanking the people for their attention, and hoping that it would be equally extended to his opponent.

Mr. GRAHAM remarked that he appeared also before his Fellow Citizens as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, and in the remarks he should offer he would be guilty of nothing in the slightest degree to infringe the liberal feelings of the honorable opponent. Before he proceeded with the discussion, lest he should forget it, he would speak of a subject which had first been broached in a paper published in the town of Mr. Hoke's residence, and recently spoken of by Mr. Hoke at other places, but not here to-day. He alluded to a vote he gave in the Legislature of 1834 relative to the change of the Constitution to give the election of Governor to the people. His opponent charged that he had voted against that amendment. The circumstances were these: In 1833, he was one of a Committee who addressed the people on the subject of Convention. In that Address, various amendments, *including the election of Governor by the people*, were advocated. In 1834, he was a member of the Legislature. It was very doubtful whether the bill to call the Convention would pass. It could not pass without some Eastern votes, and the vote would be very close. In this condition of things, his friend, Mr. Outlaw, from Bertie, appealed to him to vote for leaving out the election of Governor by the people, stating, that if that were omitted, he would vote for the bill. With the hope of thus securing the other great objects of the bill, including the reform of the representative system, by which 3000 men in one county might be allowed more political power than 300 in another, which might be lost without Mr. Outlaw's vote, as they had often been lost before, he did vote for Mr. Outlaw's motion to strike out, though contrary to his own wishes and opinions, as previously expressed. The motion was rejected, and he then voted *for* the bill, including the election of Governor by the people. After the Convention met, Gov. Branch, Mr. Macon, Mr. Weldon Edwards, Judge Daniel, and other Democrats, who were members of the Convention, voted against giving the election of Governor to the people, and Mr. Macon spoke against it, and finally voted against the whole amended Constitution because of that provision and biennial instead of annual elections. His friend Mr. Hoke, he said, had since that time, in 1838, voted for Mr. Branch for Governor, and he really thought, therefore, that he could not entertain any very strong opposition to his (Mr. G's) election on that ground.

Having disposed of this matter, Mr. Graham proceeded to notice Mr. Hoke's objections to the action of the 27th Congress. Having complained of all these measures, we had a right to hear from him what he was in favor of? He objected to the Bank, what else would he have? A National Bank, properly guarded, and the Sub-Treasury, was the real issue. Did Mr. Hoke abandon the Sub-Treasury, to which he had never once alluded? Mr. G. read from a Democratic Address to which Mr. Hoke's name was signed in 1838, in which the Sub-Treasury was spoken of as "the great measure of deliverance and liberty," involving all other questions. What has become of it? We hear nothing of it now. The Whigs propose an Institution, properly guarded, to disburse the public funds, and regulate the Currency. In the 40 years of existence of a Bank, it had collected and disbursed more than 500 millions of dollars of public money without the loss of a cent to the government. No individual could do this. He showed its use in regulating a vitiated currency, than which there is no greater curse. Every State has an interest in the currency of other States. But all may make Banks at discretion. Shall government act the Shylock by adopting a system by which only gold and silver

shall be collected, thus [illegible] interior to the ports, m[ake] table, and taking away money is the agent of wherever tried, has be[en] a day. A well regulat[ed] pensable to the people heart. It is said by a [Mr.] in the United States t[o] id advance and great p[rofit] *young American ope[rative] which five cannot bur[n]* Mr. Tyler had done w[ell] tell us, that all the mo[ney] Banks, as it was under[stood] is the reason it has be[en] ly. There was no div[idend]

Mr. G. was glad to [hear] marks about our Stat[e] his proposition to disc[uss] harm. Shall we aban[don] Institution because it [has] bund the army because treachery of Arnold or abandon government it engine of oppression? amend, but do not de[stroy] of good or evil. If g[ood]

The argument that in the aid of the const[itu]vestment, was an arg[ument] public improvements. tal, which would have if the Bank bill had g[one] had hoarded, because be the action of gover[nment] had tended to make poorer.

In reply to Mr. Ho[ke] at Washington on th[e] Mr. Graham said, it that there would be a defaulters who had b[een] that their removal w[as] necessarily go out, an[d] offices to fill.

He did not conside[r] part of the revenues d[ue] ment of the public de[bt] to be enjoyed by the S[tates] not treated it as a p[art] grants of more than [a] for Internal Improvem[ents] every 30th section [in] grants to corporation[s] to foreign exiles who [left] 1828 to 1841, alon[e] granted for Internal [Im]proposed to cede the [whole] the y lic for 50 per c[ent] and afterwards for 62½ of the States. That [is] of Repudiation! Mr. [G.] of the 10 per cent. to [be] lic, as a matter of pu[blic] 500,000 acres as a [gift] States in the increase [of] of similar allowance [to] the grants of 500,000 [acres] statute, could no more grant by this State to [the] repealed or divested. [It] fault of the Whigs [in] pealed. They passed [the] tion] of it. Cited Gen. [Jackson's] plative recommendation [to] son to the States as [to] of Alabama's report, [the] ton Houses and not [to] showing that the true [policy] Public Lands between [the] parties of the country [to] cessions on the one [hand] ble distribution among [the] neither regarding it as [a] for revenue for the sake [of] In reply to Mr. H[oke] this State had conde[mned] in the resolutions w[hich] Messrs. Brown and [Saunders] of Congress had enti[tled] land bill. Mr. Graham [then] character of the two [bills] were as unlike as a [bill] der the old system, a[llowing] men to settle on as [much] public lands, and m[ake] quire a right to buy [the] s and off his men [to] way; and thus all the [money] of wealthy speculat[ors] poor emigrant at h[is] emption laws of t[he] But the pre-emption [law] provided, under the [old] the actual settler ge[ts] have it more than [one] elsewhere, not with[out] lone to settle. It is [true] of the poor man who [has] to defeat the scheme.

There was nothin[g] regretted than the v[ote] looked forward with [the] that would flow to S[tate] of this Fund to pr[omote] Improvement.

He contended tha[t] had made up their [minds] favor of a Nation[al] Treasury. In 1817 [the] members in the Sen[ate] lishment of a Bra[nch] Brown, Saunders, W[ith] erats had voted for [the] Banks, and in creat[ing] Mr. Hoke himself [had] made by universal [suf]the stocks of the [old] S. Bank. In 1838 [the] Sub-Treasury. An[d] tions of the Democ[racy] of these Whig m[en] Treasury. Why? [He] felt that to do so w[ould] to public sentiment. [But] But he thought [the] Bank with 20 mill[ions] when he himself [be]ville and Cincinnati [and] lions for the four S[tates] Tennessee and Ken[tucky]

He adverted to th[e] party on the subject [of] ago, they were dec[lared] and swindlers, and [that] And yet when the [Le]lature, what did t[hey] chanor, to put d[own] was a confession th[at] not exist. He was [not] great conservative [principle] our Banks have be[en] nished a sound Cur[rency] to the establishmen[t] of a National Bank.

As to the Bank[rupt] but he thought it [an] country. So far as [the] one had been discl[osed] have paid his debts [in] peached.

Neither did he v[ote] approved of some o[f] the distribution cla[use] amendment to inse[rt] that had been adop[ted] bill. But he was [in] action was benefic[ial] shall yield an amou[nt] ment and pay off [the] shall yield an exces[s] revenue point. Ba[nk] and his opponent s[aid] present Democratic [Ad]ty had moved to la[y] they did lay it there [in] the Whig Tariff, a[nd] nothing against it [in] themselves on som[e] should come and [the] date will they get a [Bank] an, Johnson, Van B[uren

shall be collected, thus drawing the specie from the interior to the ports, making State Banking unprofitable and taking away the great tools of trade—for money is the agent of trade? The effect in Europe, where ever tried, has been to reduce wages to 2 or 3d. a day.

A well regulated credit system is as indispensable to the people as a supply of blood from the heart. It is said by a distinguished foreign traveller in the United States to be the main cause of the rapid advance and great prosperity of this country. *The young American operates upon a moral capital which he can not burn.* Mr. Hoke had told us that Mr. Tyler had done without a Bank, but he did not tell us that all the money has been deposited in State Banks, as it was under the Sub-Treasury itself. That is the reason it has been managed so well and cheap.

There was no divorce of Bank and State.

Mr. G. was glad to hear his opponent's liberal remarks about our State Banks. But astonished at his proposition to discard every thing that *may* do harm. Shall we abandon every blessing and every institution because it may be abused? Shall we disband the army because it was once disgraced by the treachery of Arnold or the surrender of Hull? Shall we abandon government itself because it *may* be made an engine of oppression? Surely not! Guard, correct, amend, but do not destroy. Look at the aggregate of good or evil. If good preponderates, retain it.

The argument that capitalists would have to call in the aid of the constable to get the money for investment, was an argument against all Banks and public improvements. But there was plenty of capital, which would have come out from its hiding places if the Bank bill had gone into operation. Capitalists had been frightened, because they did not know what was to be the action of government, which, for 7 or 8 years, had tended to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

In reply to Mr. Hoke's remark about office hunters at Washington on the accession of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Graham said, it might well have been expected that there would be a good many vacancies. All the defaulters who had been retained in office for fear that their removal would injure the party, would necessarily go out, and of course there would be many offices to fill.

He did not consider the land fund as forming any part of the revenues of government. After the payment of the public debt it was expected and intended to be removed by the States severally. Congress has not treated it as a public fund. They have made grants of more than 5,000,000 of acres to the States, for Internal Improvements, Colleges, &c., besides every 36th section for Schools, to say nothing of grants to corporations for benevolent purposes, and to foreign exiles who have come among us. From 1825 to 1841, alone, 2,600,000 acres have been granted for Internal Improvements. Mr. Calhoun proposed to cede the Lands to the States in which they lie for 50 per cent. of what they might bring, and afterwards for 65 per cent., and take the bonds of the States. That, however, was before the days of Repudiation! Mr. Graham defended the allowance of the 10 per cent. to the States in which the lands lie as a matter of justice to them, and the grant of 500,000 acres as a matter of benefit to the United States in the increased value of the rest, and because of the allowance to other States. And besides, the grants of 500,000 acres having been made by express, universal consent, that they might deal in the stocks of the then U. S. Bank, or any future U. S. Bank. In 1838, North Carolina denounced the Sub-Treasury. And at the last session the resolutions of the Democratic party did not object to either of those Whig measures, or advocate the Sub-Treasury. Why? Because the party must have power to do so would be unpopular, and contrary to public sentiment.

But he thought his opponent could not object to a Bank with 20 millions capital for the whole country, when he himself had voted for the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Bank with a capital of 12 millions for the four States of North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

He adverted to the great change of ground of the party on the subject of our local Banks. Two years ago they were denounced as manufactories of rogues and swindlers, and guilty of every species of evil. Now yet when the party got into power in the Legislature, what did they do besides keeping up the same clamor, to put down these evils? Nothing. This was a confession that the evils they had charged did not exist. He was glad to hear this concession to the great conservative principles of the Whig party, that our Banks have been well managed and have furnished a sound Currency. He regarded it as leading to the establishment of other Whig principles.

As to the Bankrupt Law, he did not vote for it; but he thought it had been no disadvantage to the country. So far as his observation had extended, no one had been discharged under it who could or would have paid his debts without it. But it was now repealed.

Neither did he vote for the Tariff, because he disapproved of some of the duties, but chiefly because the distribution clause was not in it. He offered an amendment to insert the distribution clause, and if that had been adopted he would have voted for the bill. But he was now for sustaining it because its action was beneficial to the country, and until it shall yield an amount sufficient to support government and pay off the public debt, and then, if it shall yield an excess, that it should be reduced to the revenue point. But perhaps he might serve himself and his opponent some trouble by pointing to the present Democratic Congress, where one of the parties had moved to lay McKay's bill on the table, and they did lay it there. They found they could not better the Whig Tariff, and they had therefore best say nothing against it until they could agree among themselves on something better. Until then, they should come and help us. Under which candidate will they get a change of the Tariff? Buchanan, Johnson, Van Buren and Cass were all in favor of protection. [Here Mr. Hoke interposed as to Mr. Cass. But Mr. Hoke was wrong. Cass's letter of Feby. 8, 1843, avows his advocacy of Protection, as [illegible] Constitutional and expedient.]

He felt sure that the people were about to settle this as all other great questions, right, on a basis of protection to the Industry of the Country. Why does government protect the shipping interest without complaint from any one? Why can I not ship 100 bales of cotton from Wilmington to New York in a foreign vessel, or take passage in one from one American port to another? I could probably get either much cheaper in a foreign vessel; and our opponents say we ought to be allowed to buy where we can buy cheapest. But it is true policy to nurse our sailors, who are to bear our flag in triumph over the ocean in times of war. And the fishing bounties are paid for the same purpose. But all this is Protection—Protection to American Industry, promoting our Nation's prosperity and Independence in peace and war; just as the Protective Tariff promotes them.—We have the right to discriminate. Under the acts of 1816 to 1836, government collected money enough to pay expenses and 11½ millions a year besides. But the compromise act so reduced the revenue that it was absolutely necessary to pass a new law to raise money enough to support government. Van Buren expended 31 millions more than his revenue in 4 years. His average expenditures were 28 millions a year. The average appropriations since are less than 20 millions. When he left office, the revenue was only 14 or 15 millions, and a debt on hand. What was to be done? The Whigs were obliged to pass a Tariff to obtain means to support government. They had curtailed the expenses, so that for the last year and a half the appropriations had only amounted to about 17 millions a year. And since Van Buren went out there had been no fraud, defalcation, or loss of revenue. These were fulfilling Whig promises.

As to the minimum principle which Mr. Hoke complained of so much, it was introduced in Mr. Calhoun's Tariff of 1816, and continued in every one since. Public men of all parties had advocated it, and it did not seem possible to dispense with it. Mr. Hoke had asserted that the protective principle of the Tariff is altogether for the benefit of the Manufacturers, and yet he had complained of the protection of Wool, Hemp, Sugar, &c. which were not manufacturing, but agricultural interests. Laces, Jewelry, and other articles of small bulk and high value, are taxed low because they would be smuggled so easily if a high duty were laid on them. Mr. Calhoun himself advocated this principle in regard to gold watches in the bill of 1841.

Duties do not necessarily increase prices; and we have found that under this Tariff prices of manufactures have not risen except when the raw material has risen. Foreign ministers at Washington understand this matter. When a duty is to be laid on articles from their country, they present their memorials against it to members, knowing that their countrymen are as liable to pay the duties as the United States, thus admitting the principle for which we contend, that duties are often paid by the foreign producer, and not by the consumer. In every country the protective system exists, and we cannot, without great disadvantage, dispense with it.

Mr. Graham next spoke on the Veto power, and then paid deserved respect to the character and services of Mr. Clay.

As to Texas, Mr. G. said, if all other subjects were of no importance compared with that, his opponent ought to go for Tyler. That was *his* measure, and they ought not to deprive him of it. Mr. G. is against the Treaty; not that he is against Texas coming into the Union when she can do so without entailing a war upon us, and requiring a violation of our solemn Treaty with Mexico, and a sacrifice of our honor as a nation. He denounced in the strongest terms the act of Mr. Tyler in sending the Army and Navy to the Texas and Mexican frontiers, as an unauthorized levy of war by the President alone. Equally did he condemn the President's doctrine that Texas was ours till the Senate rejected the Treaty. He scouted the idea of *re*-annexing Texas, when the Treaty conveyed an immense Territory, including Santa Fe, Chihuahua, &c. that neither the United States nor Texas ever had a shadow of claim to. Territory embracing several Mexican cities, which have always been in the quiet and undisputed possession of Mexico. She still claims Texas, and our government and Texas have repeatedly acknowledged that Mexico is waging war for its recovery. It is true we might take Texas by force, and it might be very convenient and desirable to have it. And so it might be convenient and desirable to me to have the lands of my neighbor who will not sell them to me, and is weaker and poorer than myself. Yet I have no right to take them, and should dishonor myself by doing so.

He showed the difference between the condition of Mexico when we attempted to negotiate with her for Texas in 1825, and that of Texas now. And above all, insisted upon it, that all parties have officially admitted the existence of the war Mexico is waging for the recovery of Texas, which she claims as her own Territory. The English Minister has expressly declared that England has no idea of interfering with Texas. If this is true, it is perfectly satisfactory. If not true, it will be the proper time for us to interfere, when we find it untrue. And suppose we possessed Texas, we should have still a frontier beyond it, more remote, more extensive, and more difficult to defend. It is much more likely that we should then be annoyed through Mexico, and the next step would be to take Mexico also. Let us first set our own house in order, improve our own great nation, and in due time we shall have Texas, without war, and without a violation of honor. He rejoiced that this was not altogether a party question, and that one of the most able and influential of the Democratic party, Mr. Benton, had taken strong and conclusive ground against the Treaty in a speech lately delivered in the Senate.

In conclusion, he said, that if his fellow citizens should elect him Governor, he would devote his time, and whatever he possessed of ability, energy, and loyalty, to the interests of the State.

Mr. HOKE rejoined very briefly. He still endeavored to make capital out of Mr. Graham's course in regard to the election of Governor by the people; which he did not state altogether fairly. And this we thought the only unfairness of his whole speeches. We submit it to him, that it is not right to charge his opponent with hostility to a measure which that opponent showed conclusively he was decidedly in favor of. We doubt not that a moment's reflection will satisfy him of this, and induce him to drop the subject. He added some further remarks in regard to the Tariff, and to the Expenses under Van Buren's administration. The enormous amount of the latter he attributed to extraordinary causes, such as the Florida war, &c. &c.

Mr. GRAHAM replied, that there had indeed been a *very extraordinary* state of things under Van Buren. Many of his officers had an *extraordinary* habit of not distinguishing between the government's money and his own, and some had an *extraordinary* way of running off with the public funds. One had carried off the *extraordinary* amount of a million and a quarter of dollars.

As to his course in relation to the election of Governor by the people, he really thought that his friend should not complain of that, after having voted in 1838 for John Branch for Governor, who was entirely opposed to giving the election to the people. "I think he ought to vote for me now," said Mr. Graham.

"So I will, said Mr. HOKE, if you will vote for me!"

"I can make no bargains, said Mr. GRAHAM, but I don't think you can dissuade your friends from voting for me, having yourself voted for Mr. Branch."

And with this pleasantry the discussion of 5½ hours closed, all parties in good humor; all proud of the unblemished private and public character of both champions; but the Whigs claiming, (and some of their opponents admitting,) the decided superiority of their candidate in intellect and information.

The two parties vied with each other in paying respect to the candidates on their recent visit to this place. A party of between 30 and 40, (among whom were several Whigs,) met Col. Hoke some miles from town, on the Carthage road, and escorted him to quarters provided for him at that excellent establishment, the Lafayette Hotel,—cheering him on his arrival.

Mr. Graham had addressed the people in an admirable manner, as we learn from gentlemen who were present, at Waynesborough on Thursday, and at Clinton on Friday. A Committee of the Clay Club met him at Mr. Blocker's, 12 miles on the Sampson road, where he and they were hospitably entertained on Friday night. On Saturday morning, a few miles from town, they were met by between 70 and 80 of our townsmen, on horeback and in carriages, (with one or two of the opposite party here also,) by whom Mr. Graham was escorted to the Lafayette Hotel, and greeted with hearty cheers on entering the town and on arriving at his lodgings.

Both have left us. Mr. Graham to meet his appointments in Johnson, Franklin and Granville. Col. Hoke to his in Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, &c.

"HE MAY DO HARM."—We do not see how the Locofocos can vote for Col. Hoke, if they believe in his own doctrine. He contended that a U. States Bank should not be created because "it *may* do mischief," that "it was not sufficient that it may do much good," (and he admitted that it would,) but "*it must be demonstrated that it can do no harm*," before he would go for it. Now we will not deny that Mr. Hoke *may* do the State some good, (we are sure he desires to do so,) but it certainly "cannot be demonstrated that he will do no harm." Of course, on his own principle, his party ought not to vote for him.

Our opinion of Mr. Hoke's talents is very forcibly expressed by the memorable observation of the Hon. Bedford Brown, when, as Chairman of the County Court of Caswell, in *reversing* a decision of the Supreme Court, he gave it as his opinion, that Thomas Ruffin, the Chief Justice of the aforesaid Court, was "*plausible, but not strong!*"

At the meeting of the Clay Club on Thursday evening last, after making arrangements for Mr. Graham's reception, animated speeches were delivered by that venerable old soldier, Gen. Wellborn of Wilkes county, and by Walter A. Huske, Esq. Gen. Wellborn was President of the Electoral College that cast the vote of this State for Gen. Harrison in 1840. He was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Club.

CANDIDATES.

The Hon. Wm. B. Shepard has been unanimously nominated by a District Convention as the Whig Candidate for Senator in the District of Pasquotank and Perquimons, and we are glad to hear has accepted the nomination.

In Wake County, the Whig Convention nominated Charles Manly, Esq. for the Senate, and Col. Samuel P. Norris, Maj. C. L. Hinton, and Henry W. Miller, Esq. for the Commons—a first rate ticket.

Northampton County.—John M. Moody for the Senate. Alfred A. Barnes and John B. Odum, Commons.

Bertie.—Lewis Thompson for the Senate. Lewis Bond and W. W. Cherry for the Commons.

The Whigs of Craven have nominated a Ticket that ought to secure us that county, viz: Capt. Samuel W. Chadwick for the Senate, and the Hon. Wm. H. Washington and Francis H. Prentiss, Esq. for the Commons.

In Guilford, Jesse H. Lindsay was nominated for the Senate; and Nathan Hunt, Edmund W. Osborn, and Joel McLean, for the Commons. Mr. Lindsay has, however, declined the nomination.

In Surry, Messrs. Jas. R. Dodge, Alfred W. Martin, and Jos. Haynes, for the Commons.

Jas. W. Osborne, Esq. of Charlotte, has been selected by the District Convention as the Whig Candidate for Elector, for the 9th Electoral District. Proceedings in our next.

ANSON.—A letter from a friend in Anson county assures us that "All's well with the Whigs here, and the ballot box will tell the tale in August. Not so with the self-called "Democracy." They are as a ship on the ocean without rudder, sail or compass,—tempest tossed, without leader, and knowing not to what port they are bound. They have given up Van, and have no idea who is to lead."

Much as they may dislike it, however, the signs are that Van will be their candidate.

The two Locofoco Conventions, (viz: the Van Buren-Cass-Woodbury-Stewart-Towson Convention, and the Tyler Convention,) were both to be held at Baltimore on Monday last. As to the Tyler Convention, we have some doubts whether it would be able to muster Delegates enough to form a quorum. The others doubtless had a full Convention, and probably a hard fight. Opinions are various as to the strength of the several Candidates. The National Intelligencer inclined to the opinion a few days ago, that Van Buren's letter against Texas annexation had destroyed his prospect of the nomination; but all other accounts rather strengthen our former conviction, that he will be the man; that the party cannot set him aside without giving up the ghost. It is believed by many, that the Convention would break up in a row, and that two or three candidates would be run,—a Texas candidate in the South, and an anti-Texas candidate in the North.

The latest accounts from Washington speak of a Caucus of such Delegates as had arrived, assisted by the wire-workers in Congress, at which it was determined that Van Buren should be nominated. It was thought that the Southern Delegates would secede, and set up a candidate for themselves,—hoping thereby, doubtless, to throw the election into the House of Representatives. But the people will defeat that notable scheme, by electing Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The Globe announces that "the plot" against Van Buren "is now *ascertained to be a failure* with at least a majority of the Delegates to the Democratic Convention." And adds, that a new plot is on foot, to defeat the nomination by requiring a vote of two-thirds in favor of any one candidate to secure his nomination. It objects most earnestly to this.

We cannot know the result in time for this day's paper.

The public mind will be roused at the stretch of power attempted by Mr. McDuffie, who, finding that the Treaty will not be ratified, proposes to introduce Texas (and a Mexican War at the same time,) by a joint resolution of the two Houses. The signs are, however, and we rejoice at it, that such a proposition will not receive the vote of a majority in either House.

The Madisonian says,—"Immediately upon the rejection of the Treaty, the President will unquestionably (we think) call upon Congress to annex Texas by joint resolution."

"THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT."—The Richmond Whig says, "that the entire Whig party of Virginia, with possibly some 20 or so *interested* personal exceptions," are out against the immediate annexation of Texas; That the greatest and most sudden change has occurred in public sentiment on this question of *immediate* annexation, which any living politician ever witnessed. "We go farther still, (says the Whig,) and pronounce without the fear of being contradicted by the event, that the authors, contrivers, aiders and abettors, of this scheme of land piracy and bullying of a weak and friendly power, will in coming time be viewed with abhorrence and execration by the general Public, and by the Christian World." "The *re-action* against *immediate* annexation, has been most striking, general and pervading, confined to neither Party, but embracing the whole People! The friends of the measure—the active and efficient friends—are in fact, only the Tylerites, the Calhounites, the *secret disunionists*, and a faction of the Democratic Party led off by the Enquirer in its late desperate movement. The Whigs are firm and true almost to a man—and so is a very large portion of the Democratic Party as we said before—and the portion decidedly the most robust and intelligent."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 20th, several memorials against annexation of Texas were presented.

Many private bills were passed, and then the Senate went into Executive session.

On Tuesday, nothing of importance except an Executive session.

On Wednesday, the bill regulating the pay of the Army, was indefinitely postponed, 25 to 19.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

On Thursday, after the morning business, the Senate again went into secret session. Just before which, however, Mr. McDuffie threw himself on the indulgence, nay, the charity of the Senate, to be allowed to introduce Mr. Stansbury to report the speech he was about to make when the Senate proceeded to Executive business. In his present state of health, he would rather make a hundred speeches than write out one; and, as the Reporter could come in when he commenced and retire when he closed his remarks, he hoped he might be indulged.

Mr. Berrien suggested that in Executive session would be the proper place to submit the motion, to which Mr. McD. assented.

Mr. McDuffie said he introduced *a joint resolution* yesterday *in relation to the annexation of Texas*, which, at the suggestion of several friends, he should introduce in open session.

Mr. Berrien suggested that, as the matter related to what had been done in secret session, the motion had better be made there also.

On Friday, Mr. Tappan, in presenting a memorial, in relation to Texas, said: "The Executive journal was constantly giving as a reason why the treaty should be ratified, that Texas must fall into the hands of England, if she were not adopted into the American family. Gen. Jackson had been momentarily imposed upon, and the private secretary of the President of Texas had been sent to him to make that impression on his mind. The whole was a falsehood, a flagrant fraud attempted to be practised upon the credulity of the American people—it was not necessary to say by whom; here it was very well known; and it would have been successful, had not the correspondence and documents which had been published disabused the public mind. For this piece of timely service the public was indebted to a certain Senator on that floor, who, so far from deserving censure, was entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the country.

[When Mr. T. took his seat there was quite a hearty laugh on both sides of the Senate.]

A number of bills were passed, and then an Executive Session ensued.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, the Post Office Appropriation bill was debated and passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, and a debate arose on the probability of war with Mexico, and afterwards on the proposition to establish a Naval Depot at Memphis, Tenn.

On Tuesday, Mr. Elmer, from the Committee on Elections, reported in favor of the right of John W. Jones to the seat he now fills, and which is contested by Mr. Botts.

The Naval Appropriation bill was again taken up, and Messrs. Ashe and Semple advocated the Naval Depot at Memphis, when Mr. Cave Johnson, who had moved it as an amendment, was appealed to to withdraw it, as the debate embarrassed the appropriation bill, and he consented to do so, remarking, that he did not regret the debate, as it had given his colleague, Mr. Ashe, an opportunity to make a very able defence of the measure towards which his amendment looked. The debate was then resumed on the bill, embracing the prospects of war with Mexico, annexation of Texas, &c.

On Wednesday, the day was spent on the Navy Appropriation Bill.

On Thursday, among a multitude of minor matters, a motion was made to take up the bill to extend the jurisdiction of the U. S. over the Oregon Territory, which was *rejected*, 82 to 83.

The Army, Post Office, and Fortification Appropriation Bills, were considered and passed.

On Friday, a test question, (it is believed,) was taken in regard to Texas, by a motion to lay on the table certain resolutions from New Orleans in favor of re-annexing Texas. They were laid on the table, 103 to 78. [Messrs. Barringer, Clingman, and Deberry, voted for, and Messrs. Arrington, Daniel, McKay, Reid, and Saunders, against laying on the table.]

The House again refused, 89 to 85, to take up the Oregon bill. [N. C. members same as above, except that Gen. McKay voted against taking up.]

The day was spent on the Pension Bills.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—We regret to perceive, that instead of approaching a settlement of the unfortunate difficulties in this body, things are apparently growing worse. A resolution has been introduced by Mr. Griffith of the Baltimore Conference, requesting Bishop Andrew to resign his office, on account of his involuntary ownership of a slave, who refuses to be free, and of his wife owning some whom she cannot emancipate! This is a sad state of things.

Our attention has been called to the statement in the article from the Express, inserted in our last, that "a very considerable portion of the South" had united with the North in rejecting the appeal on Mr. Harding's case. This is a mistake. The Baltimore Conference is composed in part of a portion of Pennsylvania, and therefore the vote of that Conference was against the appeal. It cannot properly be called a part of the South. The whole South, to a man, united against the action of the North on this subject.

The Baltimore American says: We stated a day or two ago that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session in New York, had appointed a committee to devise, if possible, some "plan of pacification" on the subject of slavery. On Saturday morning Bishop Soule, on behalf of the committee, reported that after a calm and deliberate investigation of the subject entrusted to them, they had been unable to agree upon any plan of compromise to reconcile the views of the northern and southern conferences. The report was accepted and the committee discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

HAMPTONVILLE, N. C, May 23, 1844.

Mr. Hale—Sir: In haste I write to inform you of a most atrocious murder committed in Wilkes county, on the body of Major Peyton. His body was found on the evening of the 21st inst. about 1½ miles from Wilkesborough, on the Burke road, *shot through*, and entirely lifeless. It is supposed he was shot from his horse. A man by the name of Jas. Underwood has been taken up and committed to Jail on suspicion. Major Peyton was a young man of family; has represented the county in the Legislature.

Col. Johnson is in town and has doffed his red cloth for a red silk vest. The old gentleman says he will be satisfied with pretty much any thing, and if he cannot get that, will be satisfied, as the "niggers" say, with "nothin."—*Letter from Washington.*

From the Providence [illegible]rnal.

"Have you read Cass's Te[illegible]etter?"

"Yes—and a statesman[illegible]

Would show [illegible]haracte[illegible]

To write his [illegible]

The Detroit Daily A[illegible] re-

fering to a rumor that [illegible] of

annexation, says—"

Van Buren's

Cass was op[illegible]

city; and with the sanc[illegible]s, many o[illegible]

whom signed the Remonst[illegible] citizens."

A correspondent of the Boston Courier says that "Mr. Tyler will now run as the Texas candidate."—We heartily hope that he will so *run* as to reach that happy country.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Bulwer, the Novelist, is about to visit the United States.

A friend has favored us with a Memoir of the late Col. Wm. McRee, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, with whose character and services we had long been familiar. It is a pleasure to possess and preserve a printed record of such a man, whose genius procured him high station, which he illustrated by patriotism, disinterestedness and modesty,—qualities inseparable from true greatness.

Col. McRee was a native of Wilmington, N. C., the son of a gallant officer of the Revolution. He was educated partly at Pittsborough, by that well-remembered Instructer, Mr. Bingham, and then, obtaining the appointment of Cadet at West Point, laid the foundation of that fame which he afterwards so richly earned in the War of 1812. He held the rank of Captain when war was declared, but was soon after promoted to a Majority, at the early age of 24.—During nearly the whole period of the struggle, he was at the post of danger, on the Canada frontier, where he distinguished himself in the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and Erie; received the thanks of the President and Secretary of War for his "gallantry and military character," and was promoted to the rank of Colonel, at the age of 26. He was afterwards offered, by Mr. Monroe and Mr. Calhoun, the commission of General, over the head of Col. Armistead, his senior officer, (and a North Carolinian also,) and with Col. A's knowledge and approbation, but so delicate were his feelings, and so strong his attachment to Col. Armistead, that he refused the promotion. He died at St. Louis, in May 1833, in the 46th year of his age, leaving a name than which none was more respected in the Army to which he had devoted his best days.

John Tyler in the Field.—The Madisonian says, that Mr. Tyler has received a "great number of letters" from all parts of the Union, urging him to become "at once" a candidate for the Presidency, as the "People's candidate." The Madisonian is in favor of the movement, and wants Mr. T. to take the field on his own hook. We are in favor of it also. Nothing would afford the Whigs of the country more pleasure than to have an opportunity to do "justice to John Tyler" at the polls.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Bishop of Mississippi.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention, which recently met at Jackson, in that State, elected the Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks Bishop of that Diocese.

The editors of the Advent Herald "frankly acknowledge the expiration of their reckoning of the time when they expected their Lord."

DIED,

In this county, on the 12th inst., SARAH ELIZA, aged 3 years and 7 months; and on the 13th, CATHARINE JANE, aged 5 years and 2 months, daughters of Mr. John L. Ferguson.

When blooming youth is snatched away,
By Death's resistless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay,
Which pity doth demand.
Tho' lost, they're lost to earth alone,
Above they will be found,
Amidst the stars and near the Throne,
Which babes like them surround. [*Com.*

In the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., on the evening of the 4th inst., HENRY CLAY, only son of Isham A. and Emaline Dumas, aged 6 years 8 months and 17 days—a lad of unusual activity and intelligence for his age.

Farewell! pure and loved spirit! Go share in celestial life! share imperishable bliss which blooms beyond the stars! And when the trump shall sound and the dead arise, thy place will be found amid the just and pure at heart! There are left bleeding hearts and withered hopes—but resignation to the will of God.—[*Communicated.*

☞ Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser please copy.

In Salisbury, on the 10th instant, Mrs. MARY UTZMAN, aged 87 years. Also on the 23d inst., ELLEN J. infant daughter of William Murphy.

In Statesville, N. C. on the 14th instant, after a protracted illness, WM. HARBIN, Esq., aged 68.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 29.

REMARKS.—No Cotton at market. Sales of Flour $4 to $4 25. Bacon, dull, 7 to 7½. Business is very dull.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 22.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 10 00 a 11 00; Timber 5 50 a 6 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Naval Stores.—Some virgin turpentine has brought 2 30 and 2 33 since last report, but the rates for the article have been between 2 10 and 2 25. Tar remains at 1 17.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—No change in the price of timber, nor in lumber. Sales of R. O. hhd. staves at 8 dls., of W. O. bbl. do. at 15½, and of shingles, common, at 1¼ to 1¾.

No transaction in any other article worth reporting.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—May 21.

Bacon 6½ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 5 a 7; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 3 75 a 4 25; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At Augusta, Cotton 5 to 6¾.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 8. Corn 54. Flour 5 37 to 5 50

At New York, choice Cotton sustains its price, common quality is lower. Uplands 6 to 8¼. Flour 4 62 to 5. Corn 46 to 49.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,892,378 bales, against 2,238,266 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 24, two of Henrietta Co's Lighters, with Goods for sundry persons.

Also, on the 25th, Steamer William B. Meares, and boats Curtis and Seawell, with Goods for J. C. Thomson & Co., J. H. & J. Martine, J. R. Gee, C. P. Mallett, P. P. Johnson & Co., E. J. Hale, H. & E. J. Lilly, W. McIntyre, T. S. Lutterloh, Gardner & McKethan, S. T. Hawley, Rockfish Co., D. Gee, R. W. Hardie, J. Sundy, I. Wolf, C. A. Brown, E. W. Willkings, and A. J. Erambert, of this place; and for Jenkins & Biles, Lexington Co., T. Lineback, T. R. Bouck, R. W. Saunders, J. Brodie, Miller & Benton, D. Huffman, A. Torrence, S. Perry, Hunt & Guinn, J. Krider & Son, J. R. Sloan, P. [illegible] Fetter, S. E. Bretze, Scott & McAdoo, D. Clingman, Salisbury Co., T. W. Sparrow, and T. Pfohl, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 16.—Brig Alvano from New York; Schrs. Lemity [illegible]N. York, Grandee from Newport, R. I. 18.—[illegible]amplain from New York. 19.—Schr. Robert [illegible]at from New York. 21.—Schr. Richard M. Thompson from Philadelphia.

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

Rockfish Factory.

[illegible]scriber has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in the Store of Daniel G. Pat[illegible] will execute any work entrusted to him[illegible] in style as any establishment in the cou[illegible] own, and at very low prices. All work w[illegible] to fit.

A. GRAY M.

[illegible], 1844.

Just Received,

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
10 bbls. prime PORK. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
May 27, 1844.

New Forwarding and Commission House.

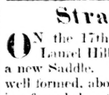
HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

GO IT BOOTS!!!



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has a good assortment of BOOTS on hand, of his own make, which are of the best materials and workmanship. He also manufactures Boots and Shoes to order, at short notice, and solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop is opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at the sign of the Boot.

☞ Repairing done as usual—well.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

P. S. I will just say to my customers, who are in arrears to me for work, that unless they call soon and settle their dues, (whether large or small) it will force me, from necessity, to alter my mode of doing business. I make the above known to my customers, hoping they will relieve my necessities, thereby enabling me to do by others in like manner.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

May 24, 1844. 8-3w

Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND on which he resides, known as "Nine Oaks"—lying in the County of Granville, N. C. seven miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and beautifully situated on the road leading from Williamsboro' to Oxford; in a neighborhood unsurpassed for health and good society. Said Tract contains 2200 acres, well-watered, and being in an admirable condition to make large crops of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c., to the growth of which it is peculiarly adapted. The improvements consist of a spacious and highly finished Dwelling House, with thirteen comfortable rooms and commodious out-houses, of every description, in a good state of preservation. As a summer residence, the advantages are striking. The Plantation will be sold either in a body or divided, to suit purchasers.—Terms shall be accommodating. The premises will be shown at any time, and all communications will be addressed to the Subscriber, Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C.

CHARLES E. HAMILTON.

May 19, 1844. 8-6w

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the 17th inst., from the Fair Ground near Lamel Hill, a dark bay or brown MULE, with a new Saddle. The Mule is rather under size, but well formed, about ten years old, with a scar extending from below the left eye across to the lower part of the left jaw. Any information leading to the recovery of said Mule will be thankfully received, and all reasonable charges paid.

ARCH'D FAIRLEY.

Near Queensdale, Robeson County, N. C.

May 25, 1844. 8-2w

R. D. ADDINGTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM VIRGINIA,

VERY respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he can always be found (for a short time) at the Lafayette Hotel, unless professionally engaged elsewhere. Persons wishing to consult him are requested to call as soon as practicable, especially those who desire Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, as this operation sometimes requires considerable time. The several operations of plugging, cleaning, regulating and extracting the Teeth, shall always be performed in the neatest and kindest manner, and upon the most modern improved scientific principles. Old plates altered so as to fit comfortably.

May 8, 1844. 5tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED!

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

May 1, 1844. 67-1Ypd

WATCHES,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America.

Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

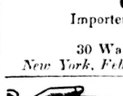
Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall street, New York, (up stairs.)

New York, Feb'y 10, 1844. 96-3mi



THE OBSERVER for the ensuing six months will embrace the results of the canvass both for Governor and President. It will be furnished for six months at $1 cash in advance.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spattoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambries; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-da-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Rifle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUNSMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-

NEW BOOKS

BIOGRAPHY of John Randolph, with a selection from his Speeches, by Lemuel S[illegible], price 37½ cts.; The American in Paris, 2 parts; L. S. D. or Treasure Trove," by Samuel Lover; Simon De L'Enclos, translated from the French, 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25; Etiquette by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, by Dickens; Sketches of every day Life, by Frederika Bremer, 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 12½; Charles De Bourbon, 12½; Abernathy's Family Physician, 25; Minister's Family; Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes; Clay's Life and Speeches, 2 vols. 1.00; The French without a Master, 25; Spanish ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 13.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR,
10 do. ditto MOLASSES,
10 tons assorted Swedes IRON.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 25, 1844. 99tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 31tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.

by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

Just Received,

A CASE of handsome fast colored PRINTS. For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 3, 1844.

The beautiful and thoroughbred HORSE

HENRY II,

[illegible] his Season, [illegible] at his Stable in [illegible] Mr. Neill's Ferry. Becoming [illegible] at Joseph Haigh's, and will stand [illegible] every Monday and Tuesday, from and after the 8th of April, throughout the Season, and the residue of the time at Ford's.

April 2, 1844. 100-6t

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH.

FOR GILDING, just received by

SAML. J. DONALDSON.

Also,

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,
And an additional supply of [illegible]
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

April 2, 1844.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort [illegible]

Colds, Coughs, [illegible]

☞ A Fresh supply [illegible] the Fayetteville Book[illegible]

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THE Subscribers [illegible] Agents for the Sale of Swaim's Panacea, founded on [illegible] (which has been [illegible] engaged in the sale of the Article [illegible] Fayetteville, and [illegible] the Agency from the Proprietor [illegible] Panacea, and the residence of the same at Ford's.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☜ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 17 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Cheek's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

Received per Fayetteville,

50 BAGS St. Domingo COFFEE. Will be sold low.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 1, 1844. 1400-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1843. 40tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 do. St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT.

[illegible] White Swellings, Scrofula and [illegible] Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and [illegible] and Piles; Swellings and [illegible] Scald Head, Rheumatism, Erruptions, Wounds generally. A fresh supply just received and for sale at a reduced [illegible]

PATENT MEDICINES.

Redwood's Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

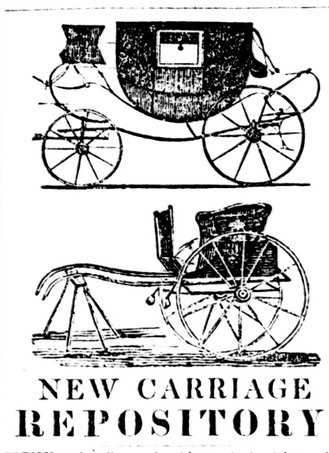
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

FIELD & TAPPEN,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

82 Water Street, New York,

WOULD respectfully inform the Merchants of Raleigh and Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to sell

GROCERIES

AS LOW, for Cash or approved credit, as they can be bought in any City in the Union, and to receive all kinds of PRODUCE on Consignment. Country Merchants can rely upon getting good articles, and upon getting the best market prices for Produce. We hope, by strict attention to business and honorable dealing, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Reference for particulars, to Weston R. Gales, Esq., Raleigh.

New York, April 26, 1844. 5-6w

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols, bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols, bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

State of North Carolina,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Nancy Godfrey *vs.* Wm. Godfrey & Sophia Godfrey.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, James G. Godfrey, Wilson Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with William Moor,) Harriet Gillespie (widow) and Sophia Godfrey, his children, and Thomas W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osbourn,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, and Thomas and Samuel Saunders, children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd, also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House on Sabath's Cross Roads, on the 1st Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Hugh Stuart, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday in April, and in the sixty-fifth year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

HUGH STUART, *C. U. C. C.*

Pr. adv. $4 20.] 4-6w

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART,
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

HORSES

Can be HIRED at the Wagon Yard.

For terms apply to JACKSON JOHNSON.

Feb'y 20, 1844. 94-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.

THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 93tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES,
5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage. Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN E. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much large Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 25, 1844.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, choloc, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

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